

A NEW SPECIES OF *UROLEUCON* (HEMIPTERA: APHIDIDAE)  
LIVING ON *ADESMIA* (FABACEAE)

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ABSTRACT

We describe the apterous and alate viviparous females of a new species of the subgenus *Lambersius* of the genus *Uroleucon* (Hemiptera Aphididae) from Argentina living on *Adesmia* (Fabaceae). *Uroleucon adesmiae* sp. n. is the first South American species of this genus exclusively living on a species of Fabaceae. A previous key for the apterous viviparous females of the *Uroleucon* species recorded in South America is modified to include the new species.

Key Words: aphids, Aphididae, *Uroleucon*, Argentina, Fabaceae

RESUMEN

Se describen las hembras vivíparas ápteras y aladas de una nueva especie del subgénero *Lambersius* del género *Uroleucon* (Hemiptera Aphididae) de Argentina que vive sobre *Adesmia* (Fabaceae). *Uroleucon adesmiae* sp. n. es la primera especie del género que vive exclusivamente sobre una especie de Fabaceae. Se modifica una anterior clave de identificación de las hembras vivíparas ápteras de *Uroleucon* citadas de América del Sur para incluir en ella la nueva especie.

Translation provided by the authors.

*Uroleucon* Mordvilko, 1914, is one of the largest genera of Macrosiphini, which currently includes 224 valid species (Blackman & Eastop 2006; Nieto Nafria et al. 2007). Asteraceae species are habitually cited as the host-plant of *Uroleucon*, but 9 species were described on Campanulaceae species, and another 10 species were described on species belonging to Balsaminaceae, Convolvulaceae, Lamiaceae, Malvaceae, Onagraceae, Polygonaceae, and Scrophulariaceae. Very few *Uroleucon* species have been recorded on plant species that do not belong to Asteraceae. Remaudière et al. (1985) recorded *Uroleucon compositae* Theobald, 1915, from Africa on 77 species belonging to 15 families, including 2 species of Fabaceae, *Albizia petersiana* Oliv. and *Dalbergia* sp. Blackman & Eastop (2006) recorded this polyphagous aphid also on the Fabaceae *Eriosema psoraleoides* (Lam.) G. Don and with doubts on *Lathyrus sativus* L.

On an unidentified species of *Adesmia* (Fabaceae) in the Chubut province (Argentina) one of the authors (J. Ortego) collected a sample of aphids belonging to tribe Macrosiphini (Aphididae) and to the group of *Macrosiphum* Passerini, 1860, and related genera, which is characterized by the reticulated ornamentation on the distal part of siphunculi. It is an unnamed species of *Uroleucon* and is described below.

Abbreviations used in the text and figure captions are as follows: AntI, AntII, AntIII, AntIV, AntV, AntVIb, AntVIpt are antennal segments I to V plus base and processus terminalis of antennal segment VI, respectively; *D* is the basal diameter of AntIII; Urs is the ultimate rostral segment; Ht2 is the second segment of hind tarsus; AbdI to AbdVIII are abdominal segments I to VIII. Values in parenthesis are exceptional values.

*Uroleucon adesmiae* sp. nov.

Types. Holotype: Apterous viviparous female (ARG-1042, áp. 8), Río Mayo, Chubut, Argentina, 13-XII-2004, on *Adesmia* sp. J. Ortego leg. Paratypes: 7 apterous viviparous females and 1 alate viviparous female, same data. Holotype and several paratypes in the collection of the University of León, León, Spain; other paratypes in collections of J. Ortego, the Natural History Museum, London, United Kingdom, and Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France.

Etymology. The specific name is the genitive of *Adesmia*, the name of the plant-host genus.

Apterous Viviparous Females. Fig. 1. Based on 8 specimens. Color in life dark green to brownish green. Body length 2.35-2.95 mm. Mounted specimens more or less pale yellowish, except the most apical part of tibiae, tarsi, 2 last rostral segments,

